

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851.

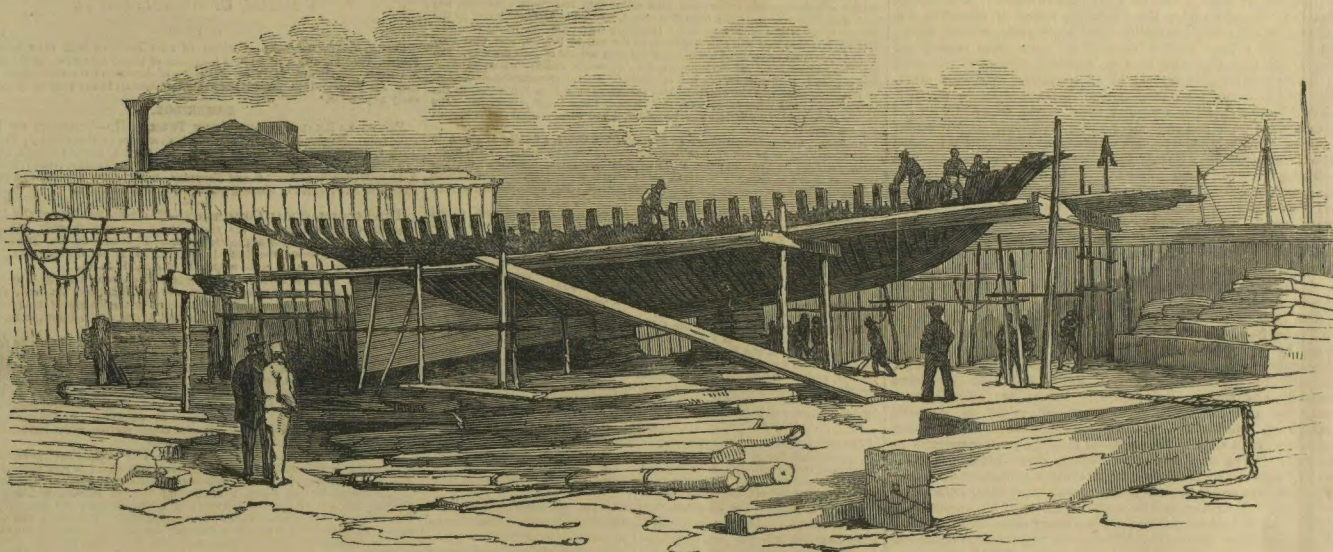
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PROPOSED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

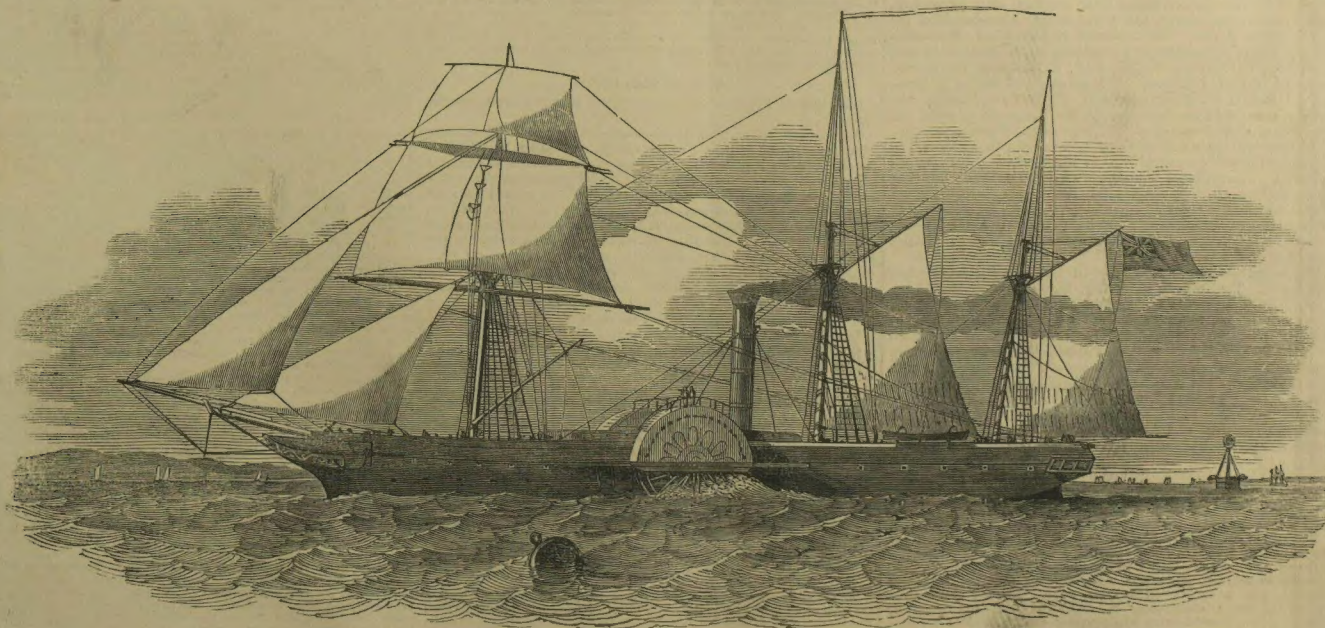
"Once upon a time," to borrow the opening language of the fairy legends, London was a city whose opinions upon political and commercial questions no Government could afford to despise. When London spoke, the whole country replied. When London moved the extremities were not long quiescent. Things, in this respect, have altered of late years. London has become too large and unwieldy to stir. Like a plethoric alderman, she suffers the inertia of obesity. Around the original London a host of minor Londons have sprung up, as important, and even larger and more populous than herself. Westminster overshadows her; and her boroughs of Southwark, Lambeth, Marylebone,

Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and Greenwich, each large enough to make a capital city, form so many independent jurisdictions, having nothing in common but their police-constables, that the old, familiar London is well-nigh jostled out of all her dignity and glory. Of so little account is this great city, that, when London chooses to elect a Hebrew to represent her in Parliament, the House of Lords coolly denies her right to do so, and acts with as much unconcern as if London were of no more importance than John-o'-Groat's house. Yet the Hebrew so elected is one of the notabilities of the world, and London is not only the metropolis of Great Britain, but the richest, most celebrated, and most wonderful city on the face of the earth. The fact is, that the ancient organisation of London is no longer of any political or commercial worth whatsoever. It does not answer its original

purpose. The energies of the metropolis are diluted by subdivision, and so frittered away as to be practically useless. The Lord Mayor, with his lumbering state-coach, his mediæval trappings, his mace-bearer, and all his trumpery of the 9th of November, is a spectacle for mischievous boys and idle sight-seers. The Lord Mayor is no more that power in the State which the Lord Mayors used to be in the days gone by, even at a time so recent as when Mr. Beckford braved the crowned Majesty of England, when a wrong was attempted against the City and the popular liberties. Manchester has a voice that must be listened to; but the voice of London has lost its terrors. It may thunder, but no one regards it. No one asks in our time what London thinks, or what London is going to do. She is politically a cypher; and Manchester, as an exponent of public opinion, has taken the high place



YACHT BUILDING AT NEW YORK TO COMPETE WITH THE ENGLISH YACHTS AT COWES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE STEAM-SHIP "IBERIA," WITH "CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT TOPSAIL."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which the metropolis might have continued to hold, had she not grown into such an unconscionable size without any corresponding development in her government. In this respect England and France offer a remarkable contrast to each other. The will of Paris is the law of the State, and the provincial towns are the mere shadows of an almost nameless insignificance. The will of London, on the other hand, is of little or no influence; while the provincial towns, by their growth, their energy, and their organisation, dictate the law to the seat of Government. London is stagnant, while Manchester is vigorous with life, and takes up the great questions of the day, and forces the Legislature to follow in her wake.

This is not a wholesome or natural state of things; for, large as the metropolis is, and divided as the jurisdictions may be which cluster around her, there is no reason why she should cease to be the metropolis of opinion, or why a provincial town should be allowed to eject her from her moral throne, and take her place as the leader of the nation. The great questions of our day are social and commercial, and not merely political as they used to be. They require for their development the expression of opinion by the metropolis. They require discussion in the seat of Government. We rejoice, therefore, to see that an attempt is about to be made to organise in the City, but not merely for the City, the nucleus of a public opinion on commercial matters, which, if duly fostered, may lead to important results.

The principal object of the promoters is to establish, in the first place, a "Chamber of Commerce." In England, there are Chambers of Commerce in Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Sunderland, Hull, and Plymouth; in Scotland, we find that Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Leith have similar institutions; and even in Ireland, Limerick and Cork have organised the interests of trade, and are enabled to speak their sentiments on all great commercial and social questions with a voice of authority. London has no such means at her command for making known her opinion; for her Court of Common Council is not qualified to represent the mighty interests of commerce, and has no delegation to speak on their behalf. "From this anomaly," as a recently-published circular truly states, "it has naturally followed, that, while by the organised co-operation of the manufacturing, shipping, and mercantile classes of Lancashire and Yorkshire, they have generally succeeded in directing the prompt attention of the Government and the country to subjects connected with their interests, and in procuring speedy redress of their grievances, the merchants of the metropolis have, by want of union, failed to bring their influence to bear upon public opinion, or to command that consideration from the Ministerial departments, which their high position and proximity to the seat of Government were otherwise calculated to exert." The objects that fall naturally within the legitimate sphere of operation of a chamber of commerce are multifarious in any great trading town; but in such a place as London they are more than usually so. Among the most important must be named a tribunal of reference, to which traders may appeal in all questions with each other. The code of commerce is cumbersome and expensive to manage, and arbitration in all commercial cases would be greatly for the advantage of trade and traders. "Such a tribunal," as the circular remarks, "might possess powers of summary adjudication in cases which constantly arise between the officers of the revenue and the individual merchant, and might control, by equitable arrangement, the discretionary and almost irresponsible power which fiscal boards too often arbitrarily exert in reference to the application of the revenue laws." The inconvenience and loss to which individual merchants have been subjected by the mistakes, illegalities, and procrusteanism of Government boards and the delays of Treasury decisions, have been made painfully notorious within the last few weeks, and might be prevented by appeal to a properly constituted commercial tribunal, such as that suggested.

The isolated attempts made by Societies for the Protection of Trade from Fraud, by the East and West Indian Associations, by societies for the Reform of the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and many others, might be better directed by a Chamber of Commerce, and with far more certainty and effect. Influence and energy are alike frittered away by associations, which collectively might be powerful enough to overthrow any abuse or any number of abuses against which a voice might be raised from the great merchants of London. "The institution of a Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce," says the circular, "would establish a permanent or standing committee on all the subjects undertaken by these isolated associations. Sixty-five members of the House of Commons have their places of business in the City, and many others have branches or agencies in the metropolis. The merchants greatest in eminence, in wealth, in number, in the variety and extent of their operations, in the intricacy and magnitude of their mercantile connexions in the world, are established in this vast capital. The object of the proposed Chamber is to combine their numbers, their experience, sagacity, enterprise, energy, and social influence, into one focus for their common objects. The important subjects of—1. Mercantile law and usage, partnership and commutide; 2. Bankruptcy and insolvency; 3. Currency and banking; 4. Reform of the boards, laws, and practice of revenue; 5. Railway goods traffic; 6. Commercial frauds; 7. Navigation and shipping, embracing the Sound dues, stage dues, the church dues at St. Petersburg, &c.; 8. Intercolonial trade and shipping laws and regulations; 9. The relations of British commerce and our trading subjects with foreign States; 10. International mercantile laws and customs; 11. The proper adjustment of the commercial tariff, and the revision of the Excise duties; and many others, which will suggest themselves to the various interests connected with the trade of the country, would form the proper departments of sub-committees and the general council of such a body."

The merchants and traders of London have this question in their own hands. They require no aid from Government or the Legislature. They have only to determine to do the thing, and to do it in earnest, to form a commercial association which, publicly and privately, will be of the highest value, and which will influence public opinion on matters of state policy, and many urgent questions of social well-being. It is not at all surprising that such an attempt has at last been made. The only wonder is, that the great commercial men of London should, as a body, have so long allowed themselves to be practically inert, while the rest of the world was moving, and to seem careless and indifferent, when public and private interests required them both to speak and to act.

NEW AMERICAN YACHT.

The Yacht of which we have engraved a Sketch is now building at New York, to compete with the English yachts, next summer, at Cowes. The builder, Mr. W. H. Brown, is to receive about one-third more than her value (say £24 a ton) if she succeeds in outstriking any competitors of the same tonnage in England. Her construction is on a novel principle: drawing 10 feet aft, she tapers away forward to about half that draught, and is totally without any gripe. Aft, her keel is about 30 inches deep; diminishing in depth forward, and gradually ascending in a graceful curve into cutwater and stem. Her tonnage, 175 tons; length, 94 ft., extreme breadth, 23 ft. 6 in.; depth of hold, 9 ft. Her timbers are a foot apart, and in on both sides with eighteen plies or bars of iron, which weigh 12 cwt. each, and have small projections, or shoulders, which let into the timbers, and prevent any small projections, or side planking. In addition, eighteen square plies, each 12 cwt., are placed on the main keel, fitting exactly between the timbers. She has, therefore, upwards of 21 tons of ballast, built and tightly wedged into her sides. As she only requires about as much more ballast, it is calculated that

she will be able to stow it with great ease, and have room to spare. She is cross-braced inside with long iron bands, well secured to the timbers. The intelligent foreman, Mr. Steers, as well as the American gentlemen who are to own her if she succeeds, are very sanguine of success. This is an original and splendid undertaking, and, if successful, it will completely alter the present system of yacht architecture. We do not, however, think she can compete with the sharp and deep English yachts. Whatever the result may be, it cannot fail of being extremely interesting, and valuable to both countries. As a model, she is artistic, although rather a violation of the old-established ideas of naval architecture.

THE STEAM-SHIP "IBERIA."

THE Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Iberia* arrived at Southampton from Spain on the 16th ult., having in on board "Cunningham's Patent Tonnage," for reefing the deck without seeing men aloft.

Every one, who is at all familiar with nautical matters, is aware of the great danger attending the operation of reefing topsails in heavy weather, by the usual mode of the men laying out on the yards, and gathering up and confining the sail thereto by "reef points" and "ear-rings," and many fearful accidents are constantly occurring on such occasions.

Her Majesty's ship *Melville*, with the flag of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, when coming home from India, in 1830, lost a man of the main-top-sail yard in reefing; the Admiral's only son, Lieutenant Gore, jumped overboard to save the drowning sailor. A boat, with a Lieutenant, Midshipman, and eleven men, was also sent on the same duty, when, melancholy to relate, all were lost. In her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, with the late Queen Dowager on board, some of the crew knocked off the main-top-sail yard in reefing; one man was killed on the spot, and the remainder of the objects which in her Majesty's ship *President*, in 1847, a fine young seaman was killed in reefing topsails. These are only a few of many accidents of a like nature.

Mr. Cunningham's plan of reefing from the deck, therefore, purports to mitigate these dangers; and, from the very favourable report of Captain Gore, and the officers of the *Iberia*, there is every reason to believe that it will be successful in the removal of the objects which the inventor had in view to this effect, by becoming generally adopted, particularly amongst the nautical marine. The sail can be close-reefed in heavy weather by one man and a boy, in two seconds and a half—an operation which would otherwise occupy at least half an hour, and require many men.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

For some months past, the Paris Journals have been amusing the public with rumours and contradictions of rumours relative to the probability of a fusion of interests being effected by the Elder Orleans branch of the exiled Royal family, with a view to the speedy restoration of the Monarchy.

The whole fabric of probabilities and presumed intrigues which the futile invention of unscrupulous writers had thus called into imaginary existence, has been demolished by a missive from Claremont, which has been addressed by the Princes of the House of Orleans to the Orleans Committee at Paris, in which they declare that they will only negotiate on the soil of France, and that they will abstain from all political questions while they are out of their country. The most respectable of all the Paris papers, the *Journals des Debats*—whose information is usually authentic on this and all other subjects of importance—indicates, by a leading article on the subject, that the sentiments thus attributed to the Princes are in full accordance with the views of those Royal persons. The *Debats* adds, that "the fusion will be accomplished when it shall please heaven and the country!"

According to the *Independence* of Brussels, the Orleans family is about to leave Claremont, so as not to be in England during the Exhibition. The Queen, it says, will go to Brussels; the Duke of Nemours to his father-in-law; the Prince de Joinville either to Scotland or to Portugal; and the Duke d'Angoulême to Naples. The absence of the family, this Journal adds, will continue as long as the Exhibition lasts.

The President of the Republic has promoted General Excelsmans, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, to the dignity of Marshal of France, the six Marshals of France are, at present, Marshals Soult, Gérard, Sébastiani, Buge, Jérôme Bonaparte, and the Duke of Nemours.

The National contains a letter from some of the prisoners at Belle-Ile, complaining of cruel treatment on the part of the director of the prison.

Respecting the formation of a permanent Government in the place of the present transition Ministry, reports were prevalent during the week in Paris of a return of the Barache Cabinet to power.

On Sunday the Professors of the College of France met at the Sorbonne, to consider the "tendency" of the doctrines taught by M. Michelet, the Professor of the history of the French Republic, in his lectures. M. Michelet declined to attend the meeting, but he has written a letter, in which he defends himself, and states that his lectures are blamed only by the Jesuits and by the enemies of French nationality, supported by the administrator of the college. The determination of the professors is not yet known, but it is supposed that M. Michelet's course of lectures will be closed.

PRUSSIA.

The only fact of interest in the political world at Berlin is the rejection by the Lower Chamber of Baron Vincke's motion for a committee to inquire into the state of the nation, by a large majority. The numbers were—for the motion 221, against it, 238. The main question the Ministerial organs advocate a return to the old Confederation.

Another destructive fire has taken place at Berlin. On Monday evening last, at seven o'clock, the building containing the Hall of Meeting of the Upper Legislative Chamber took fire, and immediately afterwards the flames were raging furiously, with little prospect of arresting them. The hall was a temporary building, erected in 1849, in the gardens of a range of houses fronting to the Französische Strasse. It was a light structure, with galleries arranged precisely in the same manner as the Second Chamber, but smaller. The cause of the fire is not known. The Upper House was in the centre of the best quarter of the capital, and was almost surrounded by the finest buildings, Theatre, the Opera House, the Library, the Prince of Prussia's Palace, that of the Prince of Leiningen, and the University, are all within a short distance, but no danger was apprehended for any of them.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 2nd of February were received in town on Thursday from the Cape.

The principal fact contained in the intelligence thus communicated is an attack made by the Kaffirs on Fort Hare and the town of Alice, on the 21st of January, when the insurgents, who began the attack, were repulsed with great loss. A smart skirmish also occurred on the 24th of January, near King William's Town, when the Kaffirs were again defeated. The colonial troops and Hottentot levies available without reinforcement amount to between 5000 and 6000 men. Sir Harry Smith was still at King William's Town on the 24th, and his communications with Cape Town were open by the Buffalo River. As soon as his Excellency should have obtained his expected reinforcements, which were daily arriving, he would march against the enemy, and no doubt was entertained as to the result of the conflict. So confident were the people at the Cape as to the success that would attend the efforts of the colonial troops, that they looked forward to the termination of the war in two or three months.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 26th ult. The President had issued a warrant requiring the Fugitive Slave Law, which was called forth by a riot in Boston and the liberation of a convicted fugitive. The President commands all persons to aid the law officers, and proceedings are to be taken against any party that was in any way concerned in violating the law.

A duel between two members of Congress, viz. Stanley of North Carolina, and Inge, of Alabama, had taken place; and, after the ineffectual exchange of shots, a reconciliation was effected through their seconds.

A bill has passed the House in the Wisconsin Legislature, limiting the future possession of land by the same person to an area of three acres.

The only proceedings of interest to European readers in the American Congress relate to the Postage Bill, which has been under discussion, but without any important result.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated at New York on Feb. 22 with great pomp. All the public buildings were adorned with flags, and a procession, composed of all the militia forces and the officers of the benevolent city, Mr. Foot delivered a eulogistic oration upon Washington in the evening to an immense crowd.

Mr. George Thompson, M.P., had been ill received at Springfield, and had left the town precipitately. Mr. Thompson's anti-slavery agitation had brought upon him the strictures of Mr. Clay, who, in the Senate, in reference to the slave resistance in Boston, said:—"Not only are these negroes made the catspaw of miscreants and designing men, to bring odium on the laws and violate justice and its officers, but there has been introduced a man named Thompson, who was said to be a member of Parliament, to mislead and seduce the people; and that policy in his diabolical addresses, could not give their aid to execute a law of the United States." Mr. Foot supposed that any member of Congress would be tolerated a moment in England who would go to Birmingham and Manchester, and there denounce the law of primogeniture, the aristocracy, and the Crown itself. Such

a man would be justly denounced by every loyal British subject, and he would be put out of the country; and here this Thompson is received with open arms—encouraged, by men professing to be Americans, in preaching sedition and disunion. Mr. Clay and other members, on the same occasion, spoke of Mr. Thompson in terms even less pleasant than did Mr. Foot, and which we should be unwilling to reprint. On the other hand, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution that the President be requested to inform this House, if compatible with the public interests, whether Mr. Thompson had been recently grossly insulted in Springfield, and his personal liberty literally endangered, by citizens of that state, in violation of our treaty stipulations with the British Government?

The General Henderson, of New Orleans, in relation to the invasion of Cuba, had terminated, like the first, in the non-agreement of the Jury. General Quitman, having resigned the Governorship of Mississippi, had repaired to New Orleans to await the decision of the Court.

From California, where the steamships *Ohio* and *Cherokee*, to the 15th of January, but they contain nothing important. 700,000 dollars of gold dust had arrived from the mines at the eastern part of the United States.

The accounts from Central America are to Jan. 20. The Nicaragua route to the city of Granada and the rapids of Castillo Key, a distance of 130 miles, and does a profitable business.

WEST INDIES.

We have intelligence this week from Jamaica to the 14th ult., by which we learn that the cholera has wholly ceased to exist in Kingston, Spanish Town, and Port Royal, whilst in all other districts it is on the decline, with the exception that in some of those which had previously suffered a few cases had again appeared. Westmoreland has still escaped, but it is feared it will not long remain so, notwithstanding the judicious sanitary measures adopted, and that the result will be severe.

The Legislature met for the dispatch of business on the 11th ult., but nothing of importance had as yet been brought forward. The Governor's Salary Bill was to come on for consideration to-morrow.

A special commission had been appointed by his Excellency Sir G. Grey, to investigate the cause of the late election riot, and had also despatched a small military force to the town where the riot had occurred; but things had resumed their usual course, and no further apprehension of future disturbance was entertained. An inquest had been held on the body of Mr. McLean, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against three men, who are in custody, and will be tried at the next assize court.

From the other islands the account of the public health is satisfactory. The cholera has not appeared in any of the windward islands, with the exception of the fifteen cases reported at Barbadoes last October and November, of which only two proved fatal. These were all sporadic cases; that island has been annually visited by occasional sporadic cases. The troops in the leeward and windward commands are, and have been for the two last months, particularly healthy. It is worthy of remark, that at Porto Rico, it has never been considered necessary to establish quarantine for cholera; the Governor, it is supposed, being well aware that it is impossible to prevent by quarantine restrictions the propagation of the disease, or the Central Board of London would never have permitted vessels to receive pratique that had sailed from foul ports.

The accounts from the French settlement of Cayenne are distressing. Yellow fever is still prevalent. Agriculture and commerce had been interrupted. The former has suffered to a considerable extent, and the latter to a want of labour. The canes were rotting, and no labour to take them off.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

ORIEL COLLEGE.—An election of two Fellows will take place on Friday, April 25, with a preference (as to one of them) for natives of the county of Dorset. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts who have determined; and are requested to present the usual testimonials to the Provost of Oriel as early as possible.

CAMBRIDGE.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—LENT TERM, 1851.—SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—On Monday, March 31, Paley's *Evidences of Christianity*; Tuesday, April 1, Old Testament History; Wednesday, April 2, Euclid (Books I. and II.); Thursday, April 3, Aristotle's *Metaphysics*; Friday, April 4, Sunday, April 5, Monday, April 6, Tuesday, April 7, Wednesday, April 8, Thursday, April 9, Friday, April 10, Saturday, April 11, Sunday, April 12, Monday, April 13, Tuesday, April 14, Wednesday, April 15, Thursday, April 16, Friday, April 17, Saturday, April 18, Sunday, April 19, Monday, April 20, Tuesday, April 21, Wednesday, April 22, Thursday, April 23, Friday, April 24, Saturday, April 25, Sunday, April 26, Monday, April 27, Tuesday, April 28, Wednesday, April 29, Thursday, April 30, Friday, May 1, Saturday, May 2, Sunday, May 3, Monday, May 4, Tuesday, May 5, Wednesday, May 6, Thursday, May 7, Friday, May 8, Saturday, May 9, Sunday, May 10, Monday, May 11, Tuesday, May 12, Wednesday, May 13, Thursday, May 14, 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INTERVIEW OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA WITH MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.

(WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT G. HUTCHINSON, BENGAL ENGINEERS.)



GOOLAB SING, FROM A MINIATURE BY A PERSIAN ARTIST.

In our Journal of Feb. 22 we briefly recorded this interesting scene. We have since, by official courtesy, had placed at our disposal a series of Sketches of the meeting, by a clever officer of the Bengal Engineers, which we have the gratification to present to our readers. Accompanying them are the descriptive details of the state ceremony, abridged from the *Lahore Chronicle*.

On Sunday evening, December 22, about 4 P.M., Maharaja Goolab Sing reached the neighbourhood of the camp of the Governor-General, ground having been taken up for him and his attendants about two miles in advance of the cantonment on the right of the road to the town of Wuzersbad.

Brigadier Hearsey, C.B., commanding the station, accompanied by his staff; Mr. Montgomery, the Commissioner of Lahore; Mr. Edward Thomas, Under-Secretary; Mr. F. F. Courtenay and Major Ramsay, Private and Military Secretaries to the Governor-General, and two Aides-de-Camp, proceeded, with an escort of Irregular Cavalry, some distance in advance of the Maharaja's proposed camp, to which they conducted his Highness. On reaching the ground he was saluted with 19 guns from Captain Delamain's horse battery.

The Maharaja was attended by troops to the amount of about 2500 men, not presenting a very favourable idea of the vast army the Sovereign of Kashmir was, in certain quarters, supposed to have under his command. It happened, unfortunately, that two of his said-to-be best regiments, those of Colonel Steinbach (who were on their way to join the corps of their master, having learned, on arrival at Shuypoon from Kashmir town, that a fall of snow, that lasted forty-two hours, had completely blocked up the Peer Punjal Passes), turned back in the hope of finding a better road in another direction. In attempting, however, to make their way through the Banehal Pass, they were overtaken by a second snow-storm, and suffered a loss of from forty to fifty men. The detention they thus encountered prevented their joining the camp of Goolab Sing before he reached Serokee.

The Maharaja had himself considerable difficulty in making his way from Kashmir to Jumoo, snow lying in many places six and eight feet deep.

On the 26th of December, at about half-past three o'clock, the same officers who went to welcome the Maharaja on his first arrival, proceeded on elephants towards his Highness' camp, and conducted him to the Durbar of the Governor-General.

The following were the arrangements for the reception of the illustrious guest:—The Durbar tent, across the centre breadth of which the two principal rows of seats had been placed, on the right and left of the Governor-General's, in the form of a horse-shoe, was lined at the back by some troopers of the body guard; on the right and left, and along the interior front face, were placed the men of her Majesty's 52d Foot, on escort duty with the camp; the entrance was lined on either side by the Grenadier companies of her Majesty's 10th and 24th regiments of Foot. The Governor-General's band was placed at the southern end of the Durbar tent, and played during the whole of the interview. Outside the tent were posted, first, a double rank, mounted, of the body guard; and infantry and cavalry troops forming a double line, not less than a mile in extent. Beyond its termination, the deputation were met by the Maharaja and his attendants, well mounted on elephants, that of the Maharaja carrying an elegant silver howdah. The whole cortege then advanced in a body, and presented a highly picturesque sight, notwithstanding the dust raised by the crowds of footmen running in attendance on their Prince. The effect was considerably heightened by the presence of many ladies, mounted on elephants, who marched with the line outside the street.

On the arrival of the Maharaja close to the end of the street of the viceregal camp, at the angle mentioned above, Sir Henry M. Lawrence, the President of the Board, and agent to the Governor-General, as respects Goolab Sing and all other chiefs in and about the Punjab, accompanied by Major Burn, Deputy Secretary to the Board, proceeded on an elephant to receive his Highness, who was welcomed, on his alighting from his howdah, by Sir Henry Elliot, the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General. The troops, a double line of which was drawn up along the main street, as above described, presented arms, and the artillery fired a salute of nineteen guns. On reaching the border of the carpet in the Durbar tent, his Highness was met by the Marquis of Dalhousie, who cordially shook hands with the old man, and conducted the Maharaja to a carved and gilt seat on his own right hand. Sir Henry Elliot took the right of the chief, and beyond him were seated Meer Runbeer Sing, the eldest son of the Maharaja, with Sardars Juwahur Sing and Motee Sing, his nephews and



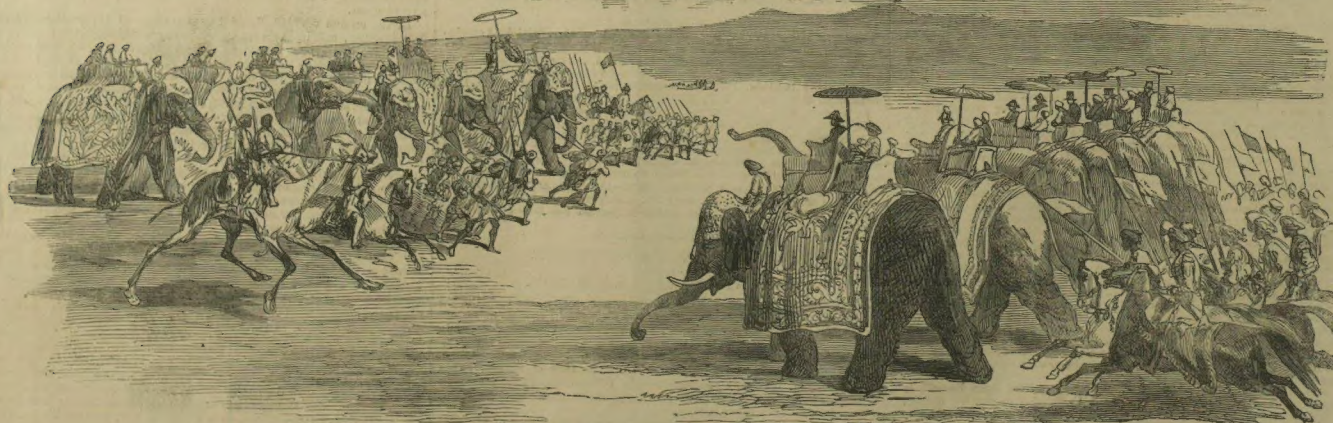
STATE HOWDAH, AND ELEPHANT.

sons of the late Raja Dheean Sing, and also Colonel Steinbach; on the left of the most noble the Marquis sat Sir H. Lawrence, Sir Walter Gilbert, Mr. John Lawrence, Brigadier Hearsey, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Courtenay, Major Ramsay, and other aides-de-camp; and in the rear of the front row were at least 120 military, with a slight sprinkling of civil officers.

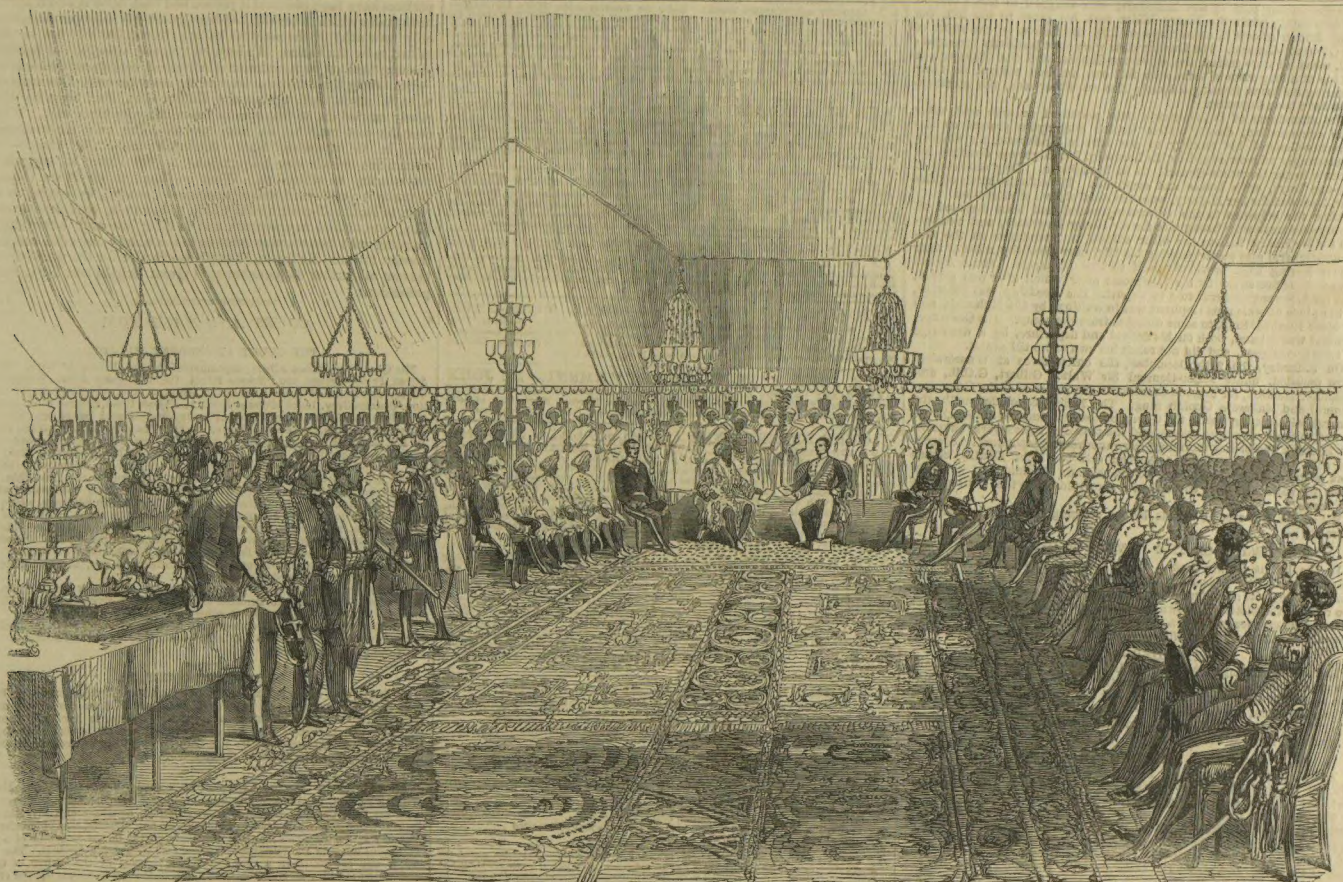
The Governor-General wore the full dress of a Minister of State, with the star, ribbon, and collar of the Thistle; Sir Walter Gilbert, Sir H. Elliot, and Sir Henry Lawrence also wore their several decorations. Goolab Sing had on a showy turban with a green and gold choga, and green trousers. His beard was dyed black, and thus gave him the appearance of a man of fifty, though his age is above sixty.

Immediately after taking their respective seats, the Maharaja, his sons and nephews, presented *surcaranas* or wave-offerings in cash to the Governor-General; while all the other attendants, who were not allowed seats, were called upon to make offerings, in the shape of *musurs*. A few minutes, taken up in conversation between the guest and his noble host, intervened; after which the presents prepared for his Highness, on the part of the British Government, were displayed. Those for the Chief consisted of an elephant, with a silver howdah, of two horses, and forty-

one trays of miscellaneous articles. The trays were brought in and displayed in a double row on the floor before the Maharaja; the Governor-General drawing his Highness' attention to those articles particularly deserving of notice. The peculiar features of Oriental courts and manners were displayed in the presence of two accountants, who, seating themselves on the carpet, paper, pen, and ink in hand, proceeded to prepare an inventory of the fine things spread out before them on behalf of their lord and master. A musical box, with a singing-bird, attracted the particular attention of the Prince, who handed it at once to his confidential Minister, Dewan Joda Sahai. The handsomest portion of the presents was a group in silver, of two ancient knights, one of whom is falling, pierced by the spear of his enemy. When the whole of the offerings to the Maharaja had been brought in, the Governor-General rose, and receiving the ornaments in succession from the hands of Mr. Thomas, Under-Secretary, to whom they were passed by the Bengalese Treasurer of the Toshakhana, tied on his Highness' head a very fine diadem of diamonds, placed a gold chain round his neck, &c.; the Jumoo Chief, the Common Sowar of thirty years past, standing all the while with his body inclined in an attitude of submission.



DEPUTATION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS, FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.



THE RECEPTION IN FULL DURBAR, AT WUZKERABAD, OF THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING, BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

This ceremony concluded, to witness which the whole company stood up, the presents for the Maharaja's son and nephews were brought in respectively, in the same manner as before; his Lordship himself bestowing on each, and also on Colonel Steinbach, the principal articles of jewellery presented. The share of Runbeer Sing, the heir-apparent, was twenty-one trays, while the sons of Raja Dheean Sing had each nineteen trays; the other attendants receiving *libeluts* according to their rank in the Maharaja's service. The first on the list was Josia Sahaie; after him came Dewan Huree Chund, the general in chief of his Highness' army; on his receiving the *khetut*, Sir Walter Gilbert rose, and addressed a few words to the General, expressing a hope that such a solid peace and lasting friendship had been established as would render a collision extremely improbable. The episode was a pleasing one.

The distribution of the presents concluded, the interview was brought to a close by the ordinary Oriental fashion of presenting *utur*; after which the Maharaja took leave, being accompanied by the Governor-General to the centre of the carpet. He was further escorted, by Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Henry Elliot, to the spot where his elephant

was in waiting, and to some distance from the camp, by the under-secretary and an aide-camp; a parting salute, also of nineteen guns, intimating to the assembled multitude that the ceremony of that day was concluded. The troops then returned to their respective quarters, and the meeting between the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Governor-General of India had become a matter of history.

If we are to believe all the protestations of friendship, good-will, and gratitude made by his Highness on the occasion of this visit, the political result may perhaps be commensurate to the trouble bestowed on the show. The expense, it is whispered in well-informed quarters, will not be an object of much consequence, seeing that the gifts of his Highness far exceed in value those of the Governor-General.

On the evening of the 26th, the Governor-General entertained a large party of the principal civil and military officers at dinner.

THE RETURN VISIT.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 27th of December, at three o'clock

precisely, the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, attended by a brilliant staff, all mounted on elephants (twenty-one in number), proceeded in state, under a salute of nineteen guns, to return the visit paid him the day before by Maharaja Goolab Sing.

The procession was preceded and followed by detachments of the body-guard, commanded by Major Mayne.

The whole of the troops were out, and formed in line, as they had done the day before, from the camp of the Governor-General towards that of Goolab Sing, the troops of the latter being also paraded, and completing the line.

His Highness had deputed his son, Meer Runbeer Sing, and some sirdars, as far as the viceregal camp, to meet and escort the Governor-General; and himself came nearly a mile in advance of his own tents to receive and conduct his Lordship to his camp, showing a marked deference in the mode of reception, and establishing his inferiority in a decided manner in the eyes of the swarm of native lookers-on.

On alighting from his howdah, which greatly eclipsed anything of the kind in Goolab Sing's *sucrarree*, the Governor-General was conducted



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA PROCEEDING IN STATE TO RETURN THE VISIT OF THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.—THE CAMP AT KASHMERE.

THE THEATRES.

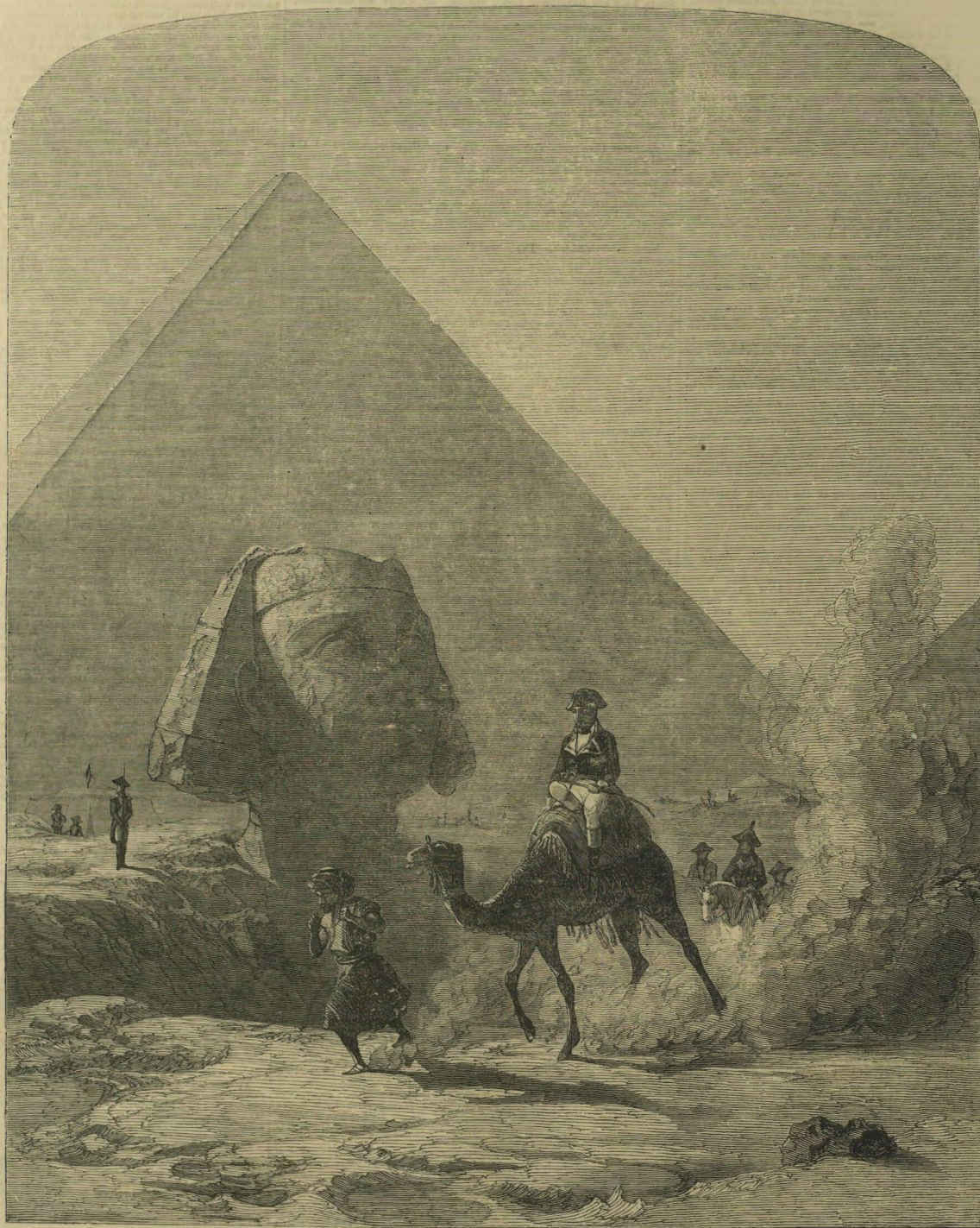
beneficence on other occasions had been the means of continuing the institution to the present time, and from the Committee of the Ragged School Union, who had advanced upwards of £300, so that a very small portion of the cost of the building could be covered.

MEETING OF SEAMEN.—The adjourned meeting of the London Seamen's Association was held on Monday night in the Temperance Hall, Princes-street, Raffle-lane-way, for the purpose of receiving the reply of the Board of Trade to the memorial praying the withdrawal of the suspension of the seamen's right of meeting in connection with the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade had returned an unfavorable answer to the memorial, under these circumstances the meeting considered what course should be pursued, and after several speeches it was resolved to petition Parliament for the repeal of the act.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory,
 Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sun-
 day and Monday; the mean of the week was 29.890. The mean daily tempera-
 ture was on each day rather below the average of the same day in ten years,
 except on Tuesday and Wednesday, when it slightly exceeded it. The mean of
 the week was 39°.4

AMERICAN PAKET-STATION. The grand jury of Roscommon county have adopted a petition from the American packet company, which proposes that a packet station might be established on the west coast of Ireland. A committee has been appointed to forward the design of an american company to adopt Galway as a packet station.

On Tuesday last, the Marchioness of Waterford laid the first stone of a new church at Fowles. The crowd, plenty, and clamour were such as to excite the curiosity of many persons being handed her by Ladyship, she placed some coins in the mortar, and blessed it, with all due architectural gauging, in its proper position. The stone was the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, in the name of the Holy Spirit, the foundation-stone of this church was laid by Louisa Marchioness of Waterford."



NAPOLEON IN EGYPT ("FORTY CENTURIES LOOK DOWN UPON HIM.")—PAINTED BY EARL GIRARDET.*

NAPOLEON IN EGYPT.

I.
BENEATH him stretched the sands
Of Egypt's burning lands,
The desert panted to the swelt'ring ray,
The camel's plashing feet,
With slow, uneasy beat,
Threw up the scorching dust like arrowy spray,
And fierce the sunlight glowed,
As young Napoleon rode,
Around the Gallic camp, companionless that day.

II.
High thoughts were in his mind,
Unspoken to his kind;
Calm was his face—his eyes were blank and chill;
His thin lips were compress'd:
The secrets of his breast
Those portals never pass'd, for good or ill;
And dreaded—yet adored—
His hand upon his sword,
He mused on Destiny to shape it to his will.

III.
"Ye haughty Pyramids!
Thou Sphinx! whose eyeless lids
On my presumptuous youth seem bent in scorn,
What though thou'st stood
Coeval with the flood—
Of all earth's monuments the earliest born;
And I so mean and small,
With armies at my call,
Am recent in thy sight as grass of yesternorn!

IV.
Yet in this soul of mine
Is strength as great as thine,
O dull-eyed Sphinx that wouldst despise me now;

Is grandeur like thine own,
O melancholy stone.
With forty centuries furrow'd on thy brow:
Deep in my heart I feel
What time shall yet reveal,
That I shall tower o'er men, as o'er these deserts thou.

V.
I shall upbuild a name
Of never-dying fame,
My deeds shall fill the world with their renown.
To all succeeding years,
The populous hemispheres
Shall pass the record of my glories down;
And nations yet to be,
Surging from Time's deep sea,
Shall teach their babes the name of great Napoleon.

VI.
On History's deathless page,
From wondering age to age,
New light and reverence o'er that name shall glow.
My deeds already done
Are histories begun,
Whose great conclusion centuries shall not know
O melancholy Sphinx!
Present with Future links,
And both shall yet be mine. I feel it as I go!"

VII.
Over the mighty chief
There came a shadow of grief.
The lips gigantic seemed to move and say,
"Know'st thou his name that bid
Arise yon Pyramid?
Know'st thou who placed me where I stand to-day?
Thy deeds are but as sand,
Strewn on the heedless land.
Think, little mortal, think! and pass upon thy way!"

VIII.
Pass, little mortal, pass!
Grow like the vernal grass—
The autumn sickle shall destroy thy prime.
Bid nations shout the word
Which ne'er before they heard,
The name of Glory, fearful yet sublime.
The Pharaohs are forgot,
Their works confess them not:
Pass, Hero! pass, poor straw! upon the gulf of Time!"

CHARLES MACKAY.

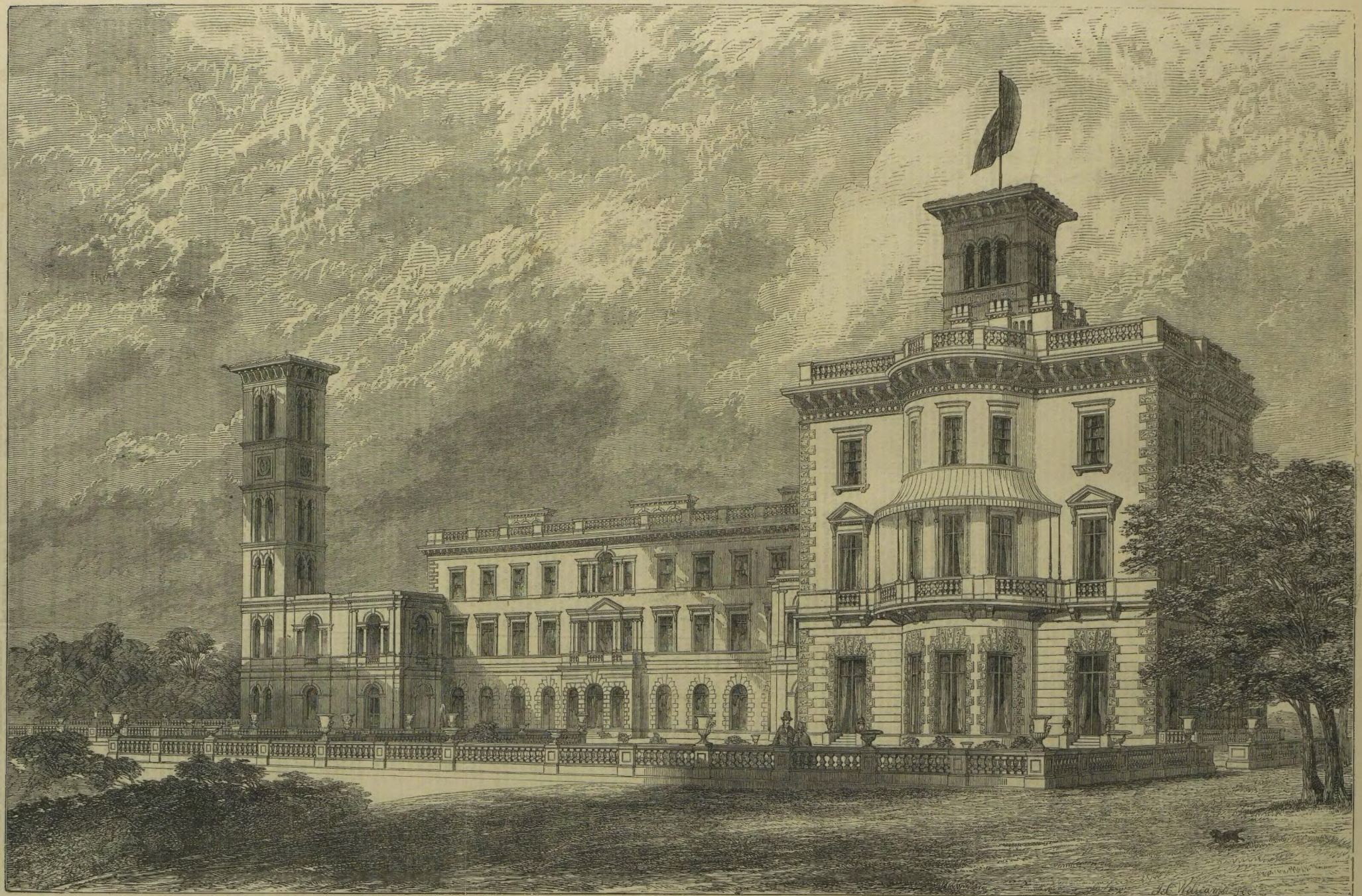
* From a print engraved by Goultier, published by Goultier and Co., Paris and New York; and Gambart and Co., London.

TERRACE VIEW OF OSBORNE.

AMONGST the different Views of Osborne which we have from time to time published, we have given representations of different portions of the marine residence of her Majesty, and have incidentally mentioned the Terrace Front, of which we now present a View.

That part of the building nearest the spectator is the Pavilion, solely appropriated to the use of the Queen and Prince Albert. The Tower, with the Royal ensign floating from its summit, is on the entrance-front, which we have delineated before. The mass of buildings between the Pavilion and the Clock-Tower, at the other extremity, contains the Music-Room, and an immense number of apartments for visitors, &c.

The terrace is laid out with parterres of choice flowers; and there are a fountain, and vases, and statues, adding to the tasteful character of the scene. At a lower level, overlooked by the chief terrace, is another, laid out in similarly elegant taste, and to which access is attained by two flights of steps: fountains and statues adorn this terrace, as well as the upper one. Owing to the conformation of the ground, which forms a rapid descent towards the sea, these terraces command extremely pleasing views over the Solent and the bordering coast of Hampshire; and, as the grounds of Osborne have been skilfully laid out and improved, under the correct judgment and supervision of their Royal owners, the marine retreat may well be the favourite abode of her Majesty.



OSBORNE, HER MAJESTY'S MARINE RESIDENCE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—THE TERRACE.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PASSENGERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

After some further conversation, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

SALE OF ARSENIC.

In reply to Mr. F. Mackenzie, Lord MELGUND said, it was his intention to move for leave to bring in his School Establishment (Scotland) Bill on the 9th of April.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

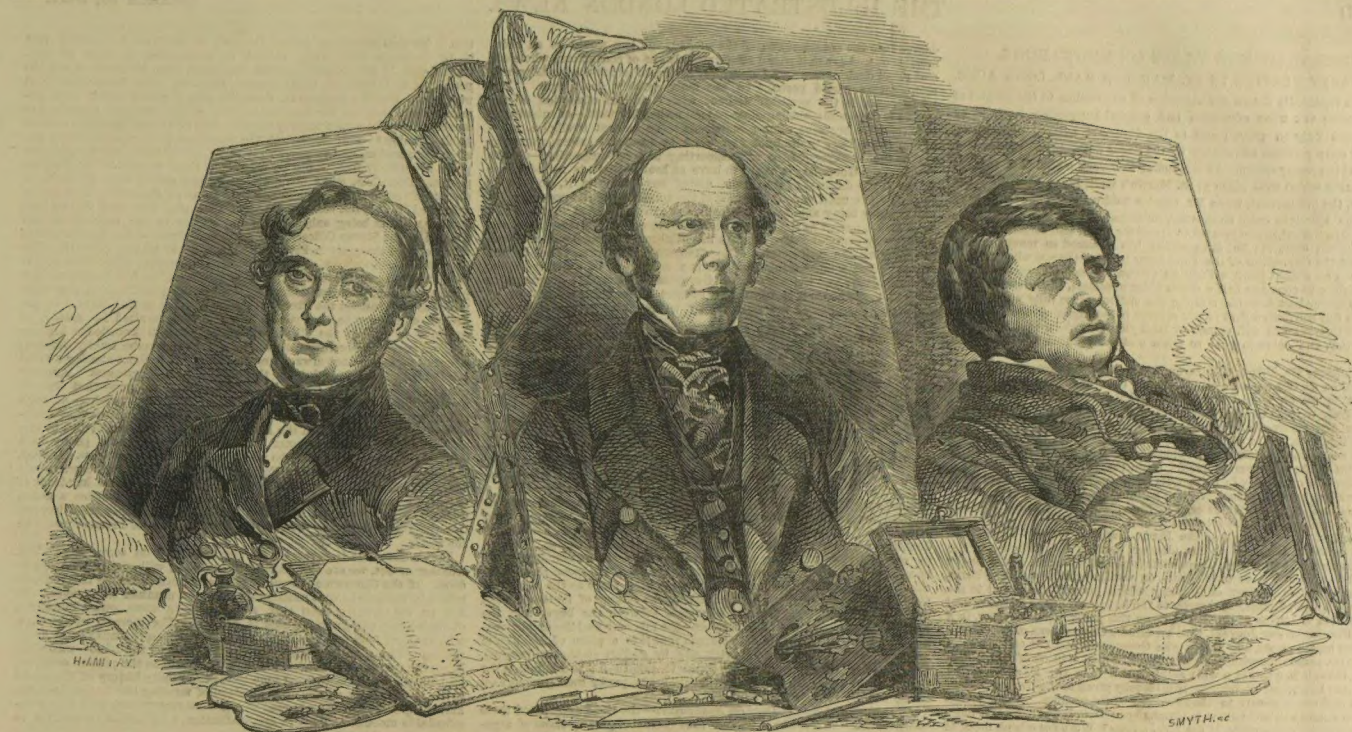
House in the shape of a bill, during the present session.

to the questions asked

of the present commissioners or sewers, which would expire, he believed, at the close of the present session? He might also state, that a report was in general circulation, that it was the intention of the present commission to raise a large sum of money on the security of the present rates. He therefore wished to know when it was intended to bring in a bill to enlarge the present powers.

whether the Government intended to

more economically than they were at present.



SIR J. W. GORDON, B.A.

MR. REDGRAVE, B.A.

MR. CHESWICK, B.A.

THE NEWLY ELECTED ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A VERY rare occurrence in the history of art in this country took place at the Royal Academy of Arts on the 11th of last month—the election of four Academicians from the ranks of the Associates, to fill the vacant places occasioned by the deaths of Sir Martin A. Shee, Sir William Allan, Mr. Etty, and Mr. Deering. One vacancy a year is considered to be the average of the vacancies; but death, in 1850, had been busy among the forty members, and none of the four can be said to have died young.

The twenty, or rather nineteen, Associates, from which the thirty-six members proceeded to recruit their ranks, consisted on the day of election of the following names—Francis Danby; George Patten; Richard Redgrave; Sir John Watson Gordon; Thomas Crewick; John Hollins; Francis Grant; William Calder Marshall; Alfred Elmore; Thomas Sidney Cooper; William Powell Frith; Edward Matthew Ward; William Edward Frost; Paul Falconer Poole; Frederick Richard Pickersgill; Sidney Smirke; Robert Thorburn; Augustus Leopold Egg; John Henry Foley; that is, seventeen painters, one sculptor (Mr. Marshall), and one architect (Mr. Smirke).

After an active canvass (worthy of a rotten borough contest in the heat of Ministerial animosity), the elections fell on Mr. Redgrave, Sir John Watson Gordon, Mr. Crewick, and Mr. Grant. Nor has the public been much disposed to quarrel with the selection.

How one vacancy would be filled up was known beforehand; the Royal Scottish Academy having elected Sir John Watson Gordon (then only Mr. Gordon) to fill the office of President of the Royal Scottish Academy, vacant by the death of Sir William Allan, and her Majesty having chosen him her principal painter in ordinary for Scotland, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. To have withstood such claims to attention would have been inconsistent with the courtly policy of the Academy, and Sir J. W. Gordon's election (independent of his great merit as an artist) was, therefore, a matter of certainty. This, however, was not the case with respect to the other vacancies. People (not generally misinformed) were of opinion that Mr. Grant would hardly get in this time, as the Academy would be unwilling to elect two portrait painters. Mr. Crewick was freely named for election; and if there had been any R.A. sweepstakes, Mr. C. would have stood well in the betting. Frith, and Ward, and Frost, and Marshall were deservedly favourites; indeed, Mr. Marshall ran Mr. Grant very hard, and, but for Mr. Grant's seniority as an Associate, would probably have taken his place.

To become an R.A. is the leading object of an artist's life; it is his K.C. and G.C.B., and his "collar of Esses." To be one of forty chosen out of four thousand is no inconsiderable honour. But this is not all. The fact of his being an R.A. gives him a position in society; he is admitted into the Athenaeum Club without going to the ballot; and at a Macreedy dinner has his seat on the dais; and, while all below is cold and poor, has his hot chickens, and his first-class champagne. Then, too, within his own walls in the National Gallery, he has a right, however bad his pictures may be, to his *fortified* portion of the best space upon the walls. Ay, and he takes it too; though at times he give a generous act, and remove one of his own pictures to give a junior a chance. It is wonderful how soon he becomes a thorough-paced member of the body, though, while an outsider, he has been clamorous in the extreme against the Academy. Attack an Academician in his company, or prefer an A.R.A. to an R.A. as an artist, and see how he gives battle, as if the reputation of the whole forty was in danger. Before he has been a year in the Academy, he has acquired a taste of Lord's lectures by heart, has re-read Sir Joshua's discourses, and is trying his voice at a speech for the annual Academy dinner.

Mr. REDGRAVE achieved a sudden reputation by a most touching picture from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and soon confirmed that reputation by his "Reduced Gentleman's Daughter" and his "Country Cousins." Latterly he has scarcely been up to his old mark; and, finding himself superseded for a time by Frith, and Ward, and Egg, he has taken to landscape painting; and, by his taste in appreciating, and his skill in transferring to canvass the beautiful and gladsome scenery of our country, has extended his reputation for variety of subject and for skill as well. He must seek, however, if he wishes to obtain a reputation hereafter, to poetize his subjects a little more, and to remember the famous remark of Fuseli, that "selection is the invention of a landscape painter."

Sir JOHN WATSON GORDON has built up his style as a portrait painter on the style of Sir Henry Raeburn, and has struck from out the two masters a broad massive style of his own that does honour to our school of art. For the portrait of a man, no living artist can touch Sir John Gordon. He rejects the common types of portraiture; and, unlike other artists, when he has a fresh sitter, rather relies upon himself, nature, and the sitter before him, than flies to the engraved works of Sir Joshua for a position or a background. He scorns the schoolboy commonplaces of a curtain and a column. It was long, however, before he reached this broad excellence of manner; for his portraits of Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd are hard daguerotype likenesses, very untrue to the style of Sir Henry Raeburn.

For skill in transferring a shady pool, or a green lane, to canvass, no one has surpassed Mr. CHESWICK. He loves

To wander

Down some trotting burn's meander; and never fails to light on a Jacques-like spot sacred to solitude, and fit for the pencil and colours he has with him. The inmost glades and tumbling waters have formed delightful additions to every exhibition within the last fifteen years. And now that he has extended his art, and sought to represent a large tract of country under a particular atmosphere, he has found a wider circle of admirers, and still continues to

please and enchant all whom he pleased and enchanted before. To our tastes, he is the greatest painter of English landscape now among us; but he is not necessarily, therefore, the greatest landscape painter we possess; he wants the poetry of Turner, the sublimity of Martin and Danby, the indescribable something of Linnell, and a certain charm for which Mr. Lee is so remarkable. He has, however, not yet achieved his best; and he is young, with the world of nature before him, to supply fresh scenes of a still loftier character than any that he has yet attempted.

As Sir John Gordon is not to be surpassed in painting a male head, Mr. GRANT is not to be surpassed in painting a female head. One can render the strength and intellect of man; the other, the fascinations of female loveliness. Mr. Grant has built his style on Gainsborough and Reynolds—more on the former, however, than the latter. He is not so original in style and treatment as Sir John Gordon; and it is a very easy matter to trace his borrowings to the pictures from whence they were taken. He steals (if he will pardon the word) in a bold, highway-man-like manner; and what he borrows, makes his own, by the graceful use to which he turns it. Beginning his career as an artist late in life, Mr. Grant is a remarkable instance of taste, talent, and perseverance. A gentleman by birth, fortune, and education, you see in his pictures the well-bred air of one who is fully alive to the ease and charms of good-breeding. There is the well-born appearance—or what Pope called the nobleman-look—about all his portraits. Those sitters who bring it, find it transferred to canvass; and those who do not bring it, find it given to them. A painter with such a skill in pleasing cannot but succeed.

The portrait of Mr. Redgrave is from a photograph by Beard, taken for this occasion. We have not here engraved Mr. Grant's portrait, it having already appeared in our Journal, No. 138.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Superintendent of the Census has published the following table of the population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the Marshals; the ratio of representation and number of representatives to each State which that amount of population will give; the fractions left to each State, &c.

States.	Free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.	No. of Representatives and fractions.
Maine	582,095	—	—	6 22,970
New Hampshire ..	318,003	—	—	3 38,475
Massachusetts ..	594,724	—	—	10 62,964
Vermont	214,223	—	—	3 24,794
Rhode Island ..	147,549	—	—	1 54,373
Connecticut	370,913	—	—	3 91,385
New York	3,098,818	—	—	33 24,010
New Jersey	489,868	52	—	5 24,019
Pennsylvania ..	2,281,204	—	—	23 11,804
Ohio	1,181,940	—	—	21 23,344
Indiana	990,258	—	—	10 56,408
Wisconsin	305,595	—	—	3 35,068
Michigan	397,576	—	—	4 24,672
Illinois	850,000	—	—	9 11,416
Iowa	192,000	—	—	2 5,648
California	200,000	90,355	546,874	2 13,648
Maryland	492,651	—	—	5 80,984
Virginia	940,000	450,000	1,216,000	13 4,712
North Carolina ..	480,000	280,000	648,000	6 88,944
South Carolina ..	280,000	330,000	490,000	5 24,120
Georgia	555,000	855,000	774,000	8 28,992
Florida	45,000	32,000	88,000	1 78,994
Alabama	400,000	300,000	638,000	6 26,120
Mississippi	300,000	320,000	490,000	3 90,472
Louisiana	250,000	200,000	370,000	1 36,894
Texas	100,000	50,000	130,000	1 83,824
Arkansas	140,000	45,000	177,000	1 85,872
Missouri	500,000	91,547	644,928	10 18,240
Tennessee	800,000	250,000	950,000	10 70,016
Kentucky	782,000	211,000	998,000	—
Delaware	59,277	5,332	91,676	1

ENTIRE POPULATION.			
Free States	13,574,797
Slave States	6,294,938
District and Territories	197,085
			20,067,720 3,070,734

The entire representative population is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 33,170.

As the law of 22nd May, 1850, determines the number of representatives at 235, and as but 220 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States thirteen having the largest fractions, to each of which are to be assigned a representative to make up the entire number.

The States entitled to representatives for such fractions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky—13.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—4. The States which gain, in all, are as follows: viz. Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose: viz. Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 3, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2. The slave States gain four, and lose six.

and lively oratory of the noble President, and to the excellent musical arrangements, passed off with unusual spirit.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Our notes of the week must be brief, the important concerts noticed above having taken up our space.

Mr. Hunter, on Monday, gave a new entertainment, "The Songs of Scotland," at the Music Hall, for the first time in London.

Mr. P. Ezekiell, on the same evening, had a concert at the Sussex Hall; assisted by Miss Bassano, Miss L. Lewis, Miss M. Wagner, the Misses Alexander, Signor F. Ronconi, Signor Agosti, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Jonghanna. M. Billet, on Tuesday, gave his third and last pianoforte *soirée*, at St. Martin's Hall.

Mr. H. S. May, the pianist, on the same evening, had a concert at the Horns, Kennington, aided by Miss Ransford, Miss Massart, the three Misses Collins, Miss Townsend, Signor Zesi, Mr. J. Howe, Mr. Leffer, Mr. Buckland, G. Taylor (harp), H. Grelsbach (violin), Miss V. Collins (violin), and Miss R. Collins (violin), and Mr. Collins (flute).

Selections from Mendelssohn's "Paul," and Beethoven's Mass in C, were performed at Mr. C. Salaman's Amateur Choral Society, on Wednesday. Mr. E. Carré delivered his second lecture on Instrumental Music, "classical and unclassical," on Thursday, at the Whittington Club, illustrated by Messrs. T. C. Severn, H. and R. Blagrove, Reed, Clementi, Weslake, and Carlo.

Mr. W. Roe's third and last pianoforte *soirée* took place on the 14th, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

Last Saturday, Mr. W. H. Holmes, the pianist composer, gave his second *matinée musicale* at the same locality, assisted by Miss Ransford, Miss Doby, Miss Messent, Mrs. J. Macfarren, Mr. Reed, Mr. W. Macfarren, Mr. F. Boddy, Mr. S. J. Noble, Mr. Thomson, &c.

This morning (Saturday), the Royal Academy of Music will give the first concert for the season.

The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be on Monday next, as also Mlle. Graumann's *matinée*, and Kallmark's morning concert.

On Tuesday there will be the three classical *soirées* of Mr. W. S. Barnett, Mr. H. Blagrove, and M. Rousselot.

On Wednesday will be the fifteenth of the monthly concerts of ancient and modern music, at St. Martin's Hall, under Halliwell's direction; and Mr. C. Field will present his entertainment, "The British Naval Service," at the Hanover Rooms.

On Thursday, Mr. Lucas's third musical evening takes place. Our Continental *advertis* this week are brief but interesting. Another change has taken place in the direction of the Brussels Royal Grand Opera; M. M. Octave and Douches having given up the management to M. Haussman. Five directors failed at this establishment in 1850, the cause assigned being the exorbitant salaries demanded by the principal singers. Rosenhain's "Demon de la Nuit" was to have been produced on Wednesday, at the Parisian Grand Opera, to be followed immediately by Gounod's "Sapho." Madame Montezemolo will appear soon at the Paris Italian Opera-house at *Norma*, and Mr. Sims Reeves as *Ernani*; Madame Fiorenti and M. Signor Calzolari having gone to London to join the company at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mlle. Dupré's benefit took place last Sunday; she played *Lucia*, and *Desdemona* in the third act of Rossini's "Otello," which was sustained by her father, Madame Sontag and Labiche also played in the first act of "Il Barbiere."

At a charitable concert in Berlin, Madame Castellan, who has been playing at Hanover, sang an air by Haydn, and a romance by the Earl of Westmorland, with great success.

The King of Prussia has ordered Meyerbeer's portrait to be placed in the Royal gallery of celebrities.

A new opera by Signor Batista, "Ermeninda," the chief parts sung by M. and Mlle. Ervard, has been produced at the Teatro Nuovo, with complete success. The composer was called for eleven times.

The Queen of Spain has saved the new Italian Opera House, Oriente, from closing by a grant of £30,000. Aliboni had been re-engaged up to the 19th of March, a month longer.

Volk, the great organist of Friburg, has recently died, at the age of 83. Mlle. Elise Krinitz, an accomplished pianist from Paris, has arrived in Lisbon for the season. Signor Bottesini, the great double-bass player, will soon be here from the Havana, where he was director of the Italian Opera.

Mlle. Clara Novello, after her brilliant triumph at Lisbon, will return to London for the season, where she will be warmly welcomed. Stroni and Vientemps may be soon looked for. M. and Mlle. Oury have returned to town from Paris; Mlle. Oury played at Erard's with the greatest success.

THE OFFICIAL EXHIBITION CATALOGUES.—Preparations on a large scale have been made by the contractors for printing the various catalogues of the Great Exhibition. The first step towards the accomplishment of this vast undertaking was the creation of the type necessary to print four editions; and Messrs. Clowes and Son, being type-founders as well as printers, came to the resolution of having the whole of the type cast specially for the purpose. Their first effort was directed to produce the type for the small English, French, and German catalogues; the quantity cast for the purpose was 16,000 lb. For the large and illustrated edition they have, in addition to their own foundries, employed those of Messrs. Figgins, Messrs. Bealey and Co., and Mr. Casson, of London; and Messrs. Miller and Richards, of Edinburgh. The joint exertions of these firms have added 25,000 lb. more to the general stock set apart for this vast undertaking; making a total of 41,000 lb.—a weight sufficient to set up 45 London daily newspapers. The casting of this large quantity of type gave employment to 250 persons for ten weeks. The number of separate pieces in 30 tons of type amounts to upwards of 26 millions; and each type and piece of metal passes through the hands of five persons in the process of manufacture.

INCLOSURE OF WASTE LANDS.—Sir George Grey has introduced a bill to authorise the inclosure of the following lands in pursuance of the sixth report of the Inclosure Commissioners:—(1) Carnarvon (Devon), Ipplepen (Devon), Towardack (Cornwall), Ludgershall (Wilts), Bentley (Somerset), Compton Abbas (Dorset), Droxford (Somerset), Stourpaine and Ash (Dorset), Whitley (Berks), Shindfield Greens (Berks), Scalesby Moss (Cumberland), Newton (Cambridge).

REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

THE GREAT MEETING IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE. We have repeatedly drawn the attention of our readers to the subject of the impolitic tax upon education and general knowledge, imposed by the Excise duty on paper; and to the threefold amount of taxation imposed upon political knowledge by the paper duty, the advertisement duty, and the penny stamp. In presenting this week a sketch of the animated scene which took place at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, when Mr. Cobden held up to the meeting a copy of a large American daily newspaper, published at less than a penny, we might leave the subject so treated to speak for itself, and forbear making any comment upon it; but the question has assumed so much importance, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a gentleman who will not yield even on a right point without an amount of external pressure that would suffice to convince half a dozen able ministers, that we must continue to do our best towards making the subject more fully understood, with the full conviction that public opinion is fast ripening upon it, and that the Government will sooner or later yield to reason and justice in this matter, and cease to treat so great a social question as one of mere money.

Mr. Cobden, Mr. Milner Gibson, and the other gentlemen who have lately taken up this question with a vigour that augurs of success, seem inclined to attach more importance to the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Duty than to the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper and the Duty on Advertisements. We believe, however, that all three taxes are equally injurious, but in different ways. Upon the first two of them we are not aware that a difference of opinion exists in any quarter, even in the offices of the Government itself. Upon the third there is considerable difference of opinion in many quarters; and these differences must be reconciled, before any real progress can be made in the settlement of that question. A few words on each of them, separately, will enable our readers to understand what interests are involved in them.

In the first place, as regards the *Excise Duty on Paper*. Paper, considered without reference to its ulterior uses as the vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge, is an article of manufacture, which ought not to be taxed any more than cotton, or woollen cloth, or silk, or hardware, or any other product of industry which gives employment to the population, and administers thereby to the happiness of the labourer and increases the resources of the State. Upon this point, we shall show, in a future Number of our Journal, that an unwise Government once placed a tax upon cotton goods, and that a wise Government took it off. We shall show at the same time what were the results of the abolition of that foolish impost, though it was not a whit more foolish than the Excise duty on paper, and how great an impetus was thereby given to the trade of a large district and consequently to the resources of the country. In the meantime, we would ask what there is about paper that should subject it more than cotton to the operation of the Excise laws? Were not a book made of paper, and did no question of education, morals, or religion enter in any

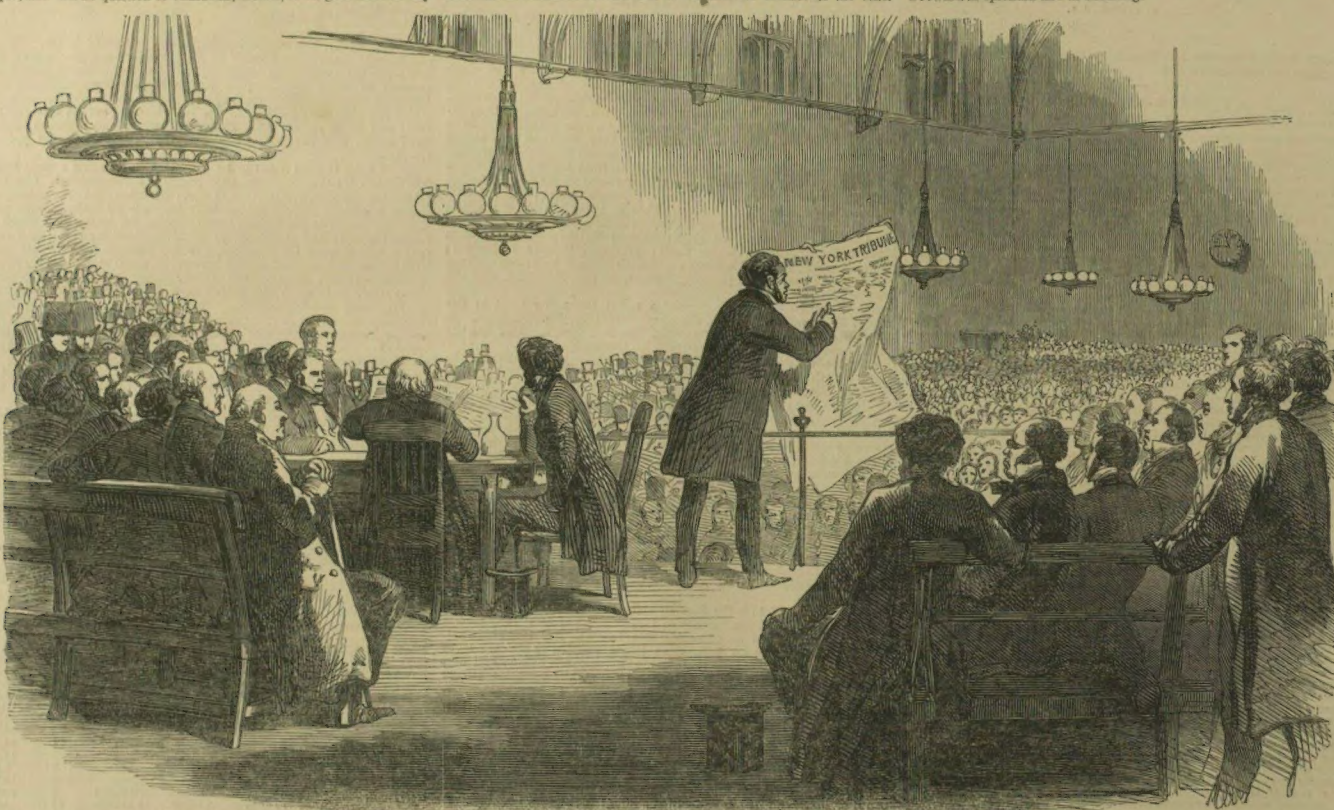
degree into the consideration of the subject, the tax would be an indefensible one. As such it would affect large classes of consumers, wholesale and retail dealers, and many important trades, of which the *papier marchand* manufacture would perhaps be the most unfairly dealt with. But when paper is the material without whose aid the education of the people is impossible, the impolicy—to use no harsher word—of submitting it to taxation becomes almost incredible. To combat irreligion, ignorance, and crime; to diminish pauperism, to eradicate intemperance, to make the working-classes self-supporting and self-respecting—objects which every Government ought to have at heart—there is no adequate means at the disposal of the State, nor of any party in it, so long as there is a tax upon paper. To talk of the education of the people, or of this country being able to keep pace in the great struggles of the world with such a nation as the United States of America, is a mere mockery, while every comprehensive attempt to enlighten the masses is rendered nugatory by the excise. The £100,000 per annum voted by the Government for educational purposes is a confession of the importance of the subject; yet the very same Government that side education to this extent, impedes it to an amount at least a thousand-fold greater, by enhancing the price of the material by which alone education can be conveyed.

As regards the second question—the *Advertisement Duty*—it is a tax upon trade, and therefore impolitic; but, as it is a tax which only operates upon advertisements which are inserted in newspapers, it is, therefore, unjust to publications which no Government can deny to be essential to the well-being of a civilised community. A civilised country without newspapers, would be a contradiction in terms; and were there no other means of establishing such public instructors, the Government itself would be glad to undertake the task, or show itself less enlightened than the Sultan of Turkey or the King of the Sandwich Islands. While any man may advertise without being taxed in any and every possible way, even in modes that are public nuisances, it is a gross injustice that he should be taxed as soon as he puts his advertisement in a newspaper. The tax, in fact, is wholly indefensible. No one has a plea to urge for its continuance, except that it brings in money to the State; and this plea has so little to stand upon that it is doubtful whether the obstruction to trade which it causes, does not in effect make the State a loser rather than a gainer by it. It is, moreover, a tax that presses more severely upon the poor than upon the rich. It mulcts the servant girl in want of a place to the same extent as the public company that advertises the sailing of its steam-ships or the departure of its trains. It stands between the buyer and the seller—the producer and the consumer—the labourer and the employer—and bears as its most distinctive feature that it is a piece of fiscal spite against newspapers, imposed originally by foolish statesmen (active), who created free discussions, and loved to punish it; and retained by another class of foolish statesmen (passive), who prefer their present ease to the welfare of the country.

As regards the *Stamp Duty on Newspapers*—the third and last of these unwise taxes—it must be admitted that there is a greater show of argument for its continuance than can be adduced in defence of the other

two. Newspapers have power for evil as well as for good; and it is desirable that they should be conducted by men of substance, who, if they attack private character, may be made to pay the penalty; and who, if they foment sedition, may be reached and punished. But the question is, does the penny stamp effect these objects? And would not the newspaper press of this country, appealing to a sober, a steady, and a religious people, find it its best interest to reflect public opinion? The history of the American press seems to us to answer the question, and to prove that there is no fear that the English press, if perfectly free, would be otherwise than worthy of the English people. Doubtless, some disreputable papers would start up under a system of perfect freedom;—but so they do now; and what is curious is that the law does not reach them, and that they may deal in lies and slander without being subjected in any degree to the supervision and the call of the Stamp Office. The argument founded upon the abuse of the liberty of the press in France will not apply to this country. The English are not so impulsive or so violent a people. The French, it is well known, cannot assemble, to the number of a few hundreds, in a public meeting, without danger of insurrection; and our Government might as well restrict the liberty of public meeting in this country on the ground of danger to the public peace having resulted in France, as continue to impede the dissemination of political knowledge because another people, differently constituted, and acting under totally different circumstances, had not always known how to use without abusing a great social right. It is too late in the day for such arguments. Another excuse for this tax, which is sometimes alleged—that by its means newspapers enjoy the privilege of freely passing through the Post-office, is as worthless as the rest. No one wishes that newspapers should pass through the Post-office without payment; and no one buying an untaxed newspaper would object to expend a penny on a stamp to place upon it, when he wished to send it to a distance. Indeed, we believe, that, as far as the Post-office is concerned, the Government would gain money by the abolition of the stamp; and that hundreds of thousands of papers which now pass through the Post-office a dozen times for a penny each, would pay a penny every time they were dropped into the Post-office box. Of course a large increase of revenue would be the result.

We believe the Government is prepared to "do something;" but, whether or not, we are certain that the question will not be allowed to drop. If the Government would but give us untaxed paper this year, we might be content to wait until next year for untaxed newspapers. It has an opportunity upon this, as well as on some other questions, of recovering the ground which it has lost. The memory of the men who untaxed food will live in the hearts of the present and future generations. The men who shall untax the food of the mind—who shall bring the means of education and enlightenment to the poorest cottager, and enable the hard-working man to read the daily history of the world to his family at his own fire-side, instead of sending him to the ale-house and the gin-shop, to hear it read at a greater money cost and at an incalculable amount of positive demoralisation, will entitle themselves to a reward as splendid and as enduring.



MEETING FOR THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE, AT ST. MARTIN'S-HALL, LONG-ACRE.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE "World's Great Fair" is at present in one of its most interesting stages; the competitors at this high festival are pouring in their treasures on all sides, whilst every becoming effort is being made for their due distribution and display. Even to the ordinary spectator, the amount of contributions collected and daily augmented in the Hyde Park treasury, is eminently surprising and suggestive, when he reflects on the labour and faculty which have been expended on the myriads of wares before him, and on the management and providence which have received, accommodated, and which are to array and set in order this vast accumulation. For ourselves, we may say that every visit impresses us with the wonderful and incessant activity and progress of the workers of the nineteenth century.

Of the decoration and equipment of the great Building in time for the proposed opening in May, as far as official arrangements are concerned, and as we have repeatedly remarked, let us not entertain the smallest doubt (Messrs. Fox and Henderson have an European reputation by this time to sustain); the delay, if any, will rest with the Exhibitors themselves. The next two months, as has been well observed, must therefore witness an expenditure of energy and labour such as has been rarely displayed on any undertaking, if all that is required be punctually accomplished.

Our French contributors must again be specially assured that the 1st of May is irreversibly the opening day. If they choose to show bare walls and black spaces, and to miss the most important occasion of the Exhibition, such laziness will not damage the honour of our enterprise. The setting forth of each foreign compartment rests with the responsible and recognised agent, and the exhibitors of the country to which it has been appropriated; and certainly the English authorities of the Commission will bear no part of the culpability or neglect.

In the western division the home consignments amount to 2613 packages, up to the 15th instant. Of those received from our colonies, the return exhibits 516 cases.

In the department of raw materials there are deposited 465 packages; in machinery, 1036 packages; in manufactures, 567 packages; and in sculpture and plastic art, 148 packages. Thus it is agreeably evident, that, in the departments in which we renownedly excel, our manufacturers have well bestowed themselves up to the present date, and have especially quieted our fears respecting our promised exhibition of machinery. Indeed, the scene of constant activity presenting itself in the British side of the Building well confirms the promise of these returns. The laying of the foundation for the machinery on the north side is all but complete; for machinery (as

we have previously told our readers), which will be in work in cotton, silk, woolen, and flax manufactures; for the new printing-press of the Illustrated London News; for the grand hydraulic press, &c. Here, too, in this division, already are locomotives; a large carriage-wheel of Crosskill's, 13 feet in diameter; immense cranes; lathes and planing machines from Manchester and Birmingham. For the marine steam-engines, also, the foundations are being well advanced; and the boiler-house outside, for supplying steam to the working machinery, has been begun. In the nave, preparations for the fountains are visible. In the galleries, counters, stalls, and even the cabinets or finished cases themselves, are already erected. At the extreme west the frames of the great organ are set; and in the south galleries, several of the goods have been hoisted and deposited in their respective allotted spaces. Carpenters, painters, decorators, cabinet-furnishers, mixed with the orderly groups of the Sappers, are in all parts of the Building in full work. Mr. Newman, the artist's colour manufacturer, has erected a case in the south gallery for the display of pigments and colours, valued at £700. Commencing at the transept, on the ground-floor, allocated to our Colonial contributors, the bustle is similarly bewildering. In the East India department, great advancement in the carpenter's work, &c., is apparent; whilst an immense store of cases, &c., appear in the division under the superintendence of Dr. Lindley. Adjoining it, in the Fine Art Section, is the court for the church ornaments, &c., of Messrs. Welby Pugin and Grace. And here we may remark, that great variety will be obtained in the department for London furniture, as several decorators will furnish the ceilings of the bays as specimens of their skill and taste. Further on, the agricultural implements and machinery are thickly strewn about, some of them being of unusual size and ponderousness.

But little additional progress is noticeable in the Foreign compartments. The Zollverein, as we mentioned last week, is still at the head of the foreign contributors, though goods daily arrive in the French division. Several pieces of French sculpture are highly attractive: a colossal group of St. Michael overthrowing Satan, by M. Jean du Seigneur; a bronze hunting group, groups of animals in bronze, a marble Bacchus, Cupid and a drunken faun or satyr, in metal, are among those mentioned to us.

A mosaic tablet from Barcelona, to be offered for Her Majesty's acceptance, is also commended as a wonderful and minute specimen of workmanship; together with a chess-board, among the productions of the Zollverein, valued at 1200 guineas, the chessmen of which are of mosaic-work and tortoise-shell, the rim of gold, and the figures of elaborately worked silver and gold, being historical portraits of the time of the Emperor Charles V. The Queen and Court of Portugal inspected the articles to be shipped from Lisbon. The marbles are said to be very fine, principally prepared and polished by Frenchmen. Some heavy

antique silks, made fifty years back, and (in woollens) carpeting specimens are noted. Carvings in wood and ivory, by a gentleman named Brags—especially a statuette of Prometheus bound—had been admired. The best specimens are those in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms.

The American frigate *St. Lawrence* is on its way to Southampton with her precious cargo, above 300 tons in weight; and the list of articles, in 600 packages, printed in the New York journals, extends over three columns. One of the most remarkable productions is the model bale of cotton from Mr. Merriweather of Montgomery, county Alabama, weighing 480 lb., and as fine almost as silk, which is to be presented to Her Majesty.

The return of foreign goods delivered up to the 12th inst. inclusive gives 3317 packages, of which 200 are from Tunis.

Another allay for the susceptibilities of the alarmists respecting the strength of the galleries has been afforded in the presence of the Executive Committee and their staff, Mr. Cubitt and several scientific gentlemen, and Lord Granville and Mr. Cobden, of the Royal Commission. At the suggestion of Mr. Field, of the firm of Messrs. Mandley and Field, a strong square frame containing thirty-six compartments, in each of which was a 68-pound shot, was placed on the floor of the gallery; attached to this were six other frames similarly constructed. The total number of shot was thus 352, and the weight 17,136 lb., or about 14 tons. These frames being on wheels, by means of ropes were then rolled along the gallery by a large body of Sappers; but the pillars and girders betrayed no weakness, and the flooring did not vibrate to any sensible extent. As Mr. Brunel had determined that the greatest weight, by packing men as closely as possible on any given space, was 55 lb. to the square foot, this test, representing 100 lb. to the square foot, established amply the security of the galleries. The pressure of an ordinary crowd in the pit of a theatre, or at a meeting, does not exceed from 50 lb. to 60 lb. to the square foot; and it must be remembered, that, a great part of the gallery space will be occupied by light articles displayed on stalls, the number of spectators that can circulate there at one time must be limited. The passages are formed, moreover, at the sides, close to the pillars, where the strain is least likely to be dangerous, so that the experiment made on the 11th with 252 68-pounders must be considered conclusive. Subsequently, on the 13th, the experiment was repeated along the passages of the north-western gallery; the Sappers, dragging the frames, marched at slow and quick intervals, and then, releasing their hold on the shot-frames, passed in double-quick time in close rank of nine rows, three men abreast, along a considerable length.

The decisions by the Commissioners meeting on the 9th, respecting the formation of the juries, have been published: the number in each jury is kept as small as possible, to render them effective; six being the lowest number in a

Jury, the highest twelve, and the whole number 270. Of these, 135 will be foreigners. A jury is attached to each of the thirty sections settled by Dr. L. Playfair's elaborate classification, to which we have frequently alluded. The different towns will reduce those lists to the standard of the day, and, of course, to a necessity to have the juries as small and as compact as possible, cannot be questioned. The decisions, determining the most important points, run as follows:—

"There shall be one jury to each of the 30 classes. The number of jurors in each jury is determined by the number of articles exhibited in each class, and the greater or less diversity of its subjects, but no abstract idea of the relative importance of the classes is involved in the numbers attached to them."

"If exhibitors accept the office of jurors, they and their firms cease to be competitors for prizes in the class to which they are appointed. Jurors may take evidence when a necessity to have them is advisable. Juries of another class may also be called in aid by a jury. Juries may act in matters of detail by sub-committees, but no award can be made except by the majority. Before a jury can publish its awards, they must be submitted to a court consisting of the chairman of all the juries. The awards of a jury, reported by the council of chairman, are final. The juries will commence their duties on Monday, the 12th of May, at 10 o'clock, and will be aided by a nominee of the Royal Commissioners, who, by himself or by a deputy, may be present at their deliberations, for the purpose of explaining the rules of the Commission: he will not have a vote in any of the juries, or at all interfere in the awards."

"The jury will in general consist of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigners. If foreign commissions do not send a sufficient number of foreigners to represent one-half of the jurors, the remainder may be supplied by British subjects. Country as well as metropolitan districts will be represented on the jury. Each jury will be presided over by a chairman, to be nominated by the Commissioners, and he will be aided by a deputy-chairman to be elected by the jury. Juries may appoint one of their own body as a reporter, and the chairman of the jury will be associated as a body to be called the 'council of chairmen.' In the absence of a chairman, the deputy-chairman will take his seat at the council. The council of chairmen will be equally constituted, as far as practicable, of British subjects and foreigners. The first duties of the council of chairmen will be to frame rules for the guidance of the juries. The council will also have to determine the conditions under which the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class medals respectively are to be awarded, and to define the general principles for the awards in the several departments. It is the wish of the Commission that medals should be awarded to individuals possessing decided technical nature that superiority may be shown, and not with reference to a merely individual competition. The three classes of medals are intended to distinguish the respective characters of subjects, and not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects. The number of medals to be awarded to each individual jury is in accordance with the rules, before they are considered final. Although the Commissioners may be disposed, under peculiar circumstances, to consider the propriety of pecuniary grants to individual exhibitors, they will only consider such applications on the recommendation of the council of chairmen by the council of chairmen. The duties of the council, being preliminary to the action of the juries, will commence on Monday, the 5th of May. In order to represent the wishes of the Commission, and to explain its rules, a nominee of the Commission will attend the meetings of the council, and, as a member of the transaction of business; but he will not possess a vote, or act as a member of the council."

"Towns exhibiting to a considerable extent in any of the classes will be invited to send a list of names of persons who would efficiently represent the knowledge of the classes, and who would be able to give evidence according to the classification jury, the subdivisions of the class with which the person recommended is specially acquainted; and all nominations must be made in classes, and not in the aggregate. As it is necessary to reduce the lists to the standard number for each jury, the Commission reserves the right to select those persons who may be recommended as jurors, but who from the small numbers of the jury are not placed on it, may, on the application of a jury, be called in on special occasions to give aid, under the title of associates, but without a vote. Although it is impossible to set apart special days in which juries alone can be exhibited, to the exclusion of the public, arrangements will be made to carry on these examinations with as little inconvenience as possible."

The only section exempted from the preceding arrangements is that of agricultural implements, which is left to the usual mode of testing merit reported by the Royal Agricultural Society, with this proviso—that foreign exhibitors may be added to the list of judges if desired. The fact of an Exhibitor having served as a juror will be notified on the articles exhibited by him or his wife, and that manner a juror may also receive a memorial of his service, so that this exclusion from the possession of a medal may not be observed to his detriment. The principle upon which foreign jurors should be elected was postponed until after the 15th, when the agents of the Foreign Commissioners will attend to the recommendations of the Commissioners relative to the distribution of their goods, according to the classification adopted by British Exhibitors, for this would materially aid a fair decision, by affording the means of immediate comparison of articles."

An ominous posting bill has been issued as to the removal of packing-cases, declaring that all those which are left after six days' notice from the Executive Committee will be sold, as they inconveniently cumber the ground.

In answer to several inquiries, we may observe, that parties entering by season tickets, and accompanied by their families, will be able to join one another in the Building, within 12 feet of the entrance-doors at the south transept; they will never be out of sight of each other, and will be separated only by a low hand-railing. Those with season tickets will enter at the doors appropriated for their respective numbers; those who pay, will find an entrance on both sides of the doors for season tickets.

The following is an accurate list of the officers charged with the multifarious duties and responsibility of the list undertaking:—

"When the Commission is first opened, the first and most important subjects come before H.R.H. Prince Albert; Mr. Charles Fox, as Chairman of the Finance Committee; and Mr. Cubitt, as Chairman of the Building Committee. Mr. E. A. Baring is the Acting Secretary for the Commissioners."

The acting members of the Executive Committee are: Mr. Aldrich, Henry Cole, Esq., and Charles Woodcock, Esq. In the particular division of duties, we believe that Colonel Reid and Mr. Duke have the control of the Building, general superintendence of the police, charge of the correspondence, &c., whilst Mr. Cole takes the department of space as arranged by the Commissioners. The departments in connection with the duties are, entrusted to: Mr. Owen Jones, the general decoration of the Building, &c. Mr. M. D. Wyatt, the examination of the bills for the Building, and preparation of plans for any alterations required.

Mr. Frank Drummond acts as the Correspondence for General Correspondence. Lieutenant Drummond has charge of the Correspondence respecting Space and extension of Time, &c.

Mr. R. G. Wilde acts as Secretary in connection with Foreign Commissioners. Captain Gibb and Lieutenant Stoppard have charge of the admittance of Exhibitors and the provision of the necessary arrangements.

Lieutenant Gordon, the reception of Strangers, so that Visitors may be referred to the proper quarters for answers to any questions.

Mr. Baris is the Clerk of the Works on the part of the Commissioners. Mr. Bisham is in charge of the collection of British Goods; and Captain Rafter, of Foreign and Colonial Goods. Mr. Boutell has the superintendence of the actual unloading on the Foreign side.

Mr. F. S. Carpenter is the head of the Financial department. Captain Doxson, Assistant Secretary, is in charge of the Department of Despatch.

Mr. P. Collins, in respect of British Goods, and Capt. Owen, in respect of Foreign, examine the requirements of each department, and superintend generally.

Mr. Grove, of the Society of Arts, has charge of the sale of the Season Tickets, of which we hear that up to Wednesday evening more than 8000 had already been sold. His assistant is Mr. Kendall.

Captain Owen is entrusted with making an arrangement for the admission of visitors during the time the Building is open.

Mr. Rolle and Mr. Foxman are the Senior Officers of the Customs, who are present in the Building.

Mr. J. Wade is Registrar of Letters. Mr. Dodd is in charge of the space and Drawing-room; Assistant, Mr. Coppinger. Mr. Omond Jones is in charge of the collection of British Goods; and Captain Rafter, of Foreign and Colonial Goods. Mr. Boutell has the superintendence of the actual unloading on the Foreign side.

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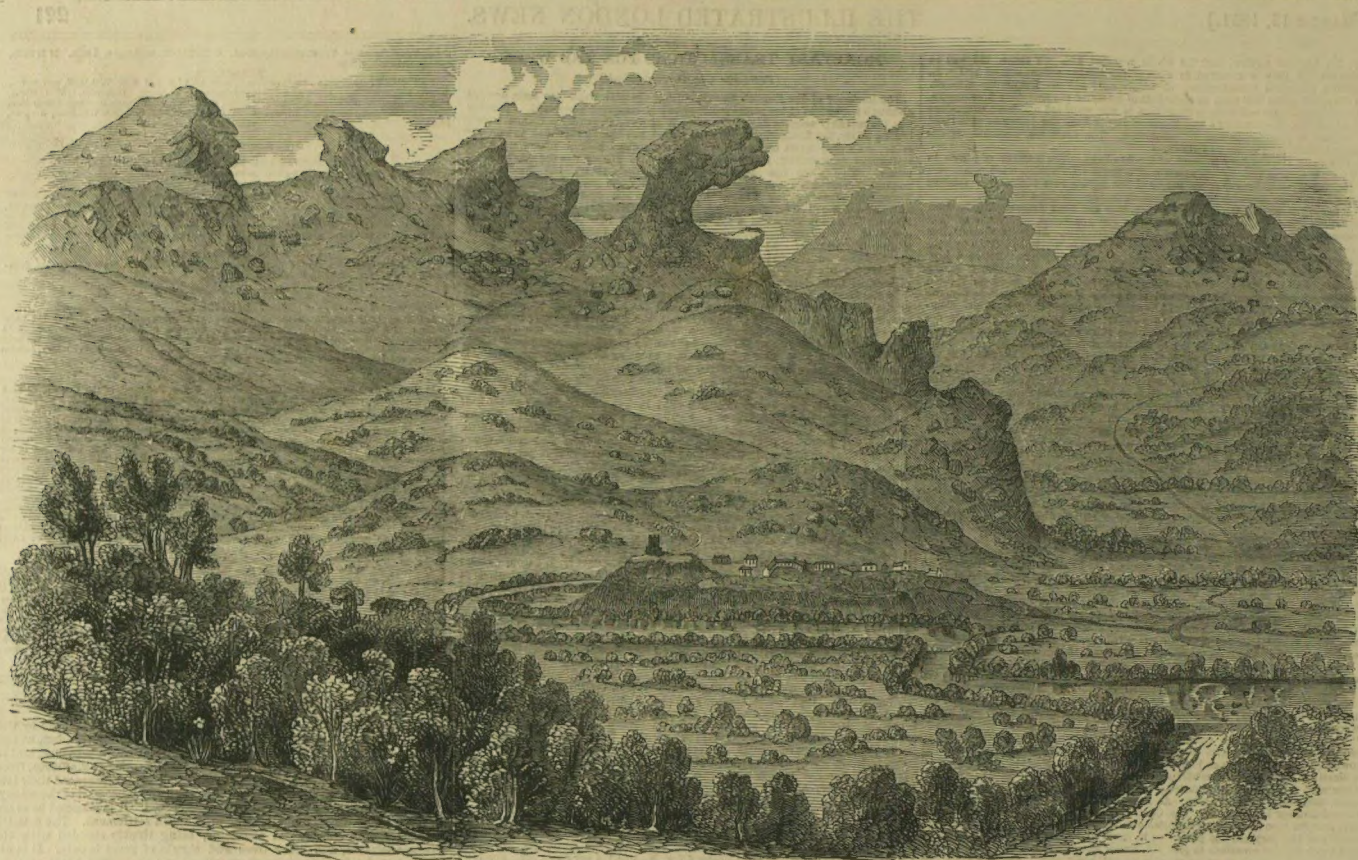
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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tendency of the English Market during the past week has been upward although the extent of the improvement has not exceeded 1/2 per cent. Tuesday was a day of moderate business, and it proved, however, a comparatively trifling affair, the fluctuation during the period not having extended to one per cent. As Money Stock was not very plentiful, prices became firmer upon the settlement terminating, and a rise to 96 1/2 for Money was the closing quotation. This price has been well maintained since, and the market becoming firmer upon the receipt of the East Cape news. Reduced New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Long Annuities, and Bank Stock, are now closed until after the payment of the dividends next month. Exchequer Bills have advanced a few shillings. The new March Bills, 1851, are now at 96 1/2, and the 1852 at 96 1/2. The 1853 at 96 1/2. The 1854 at 96 1/2. The 1855 at 96 1/2. The 1856 at 96 1/2. The 1857 at 96 1/2. The 1858 at 96 1/2. The 1859 at 96 1/2. The 1860 at 96 1/2. 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FORT ARMSTRONG, KAT RIVER.

open country across the frontier, and as far west as Graham's Town. The *Graham's Town Journal* of January 4th, says:—"It is expected with confidence that a diversion will be made in favour of the colony from Port Natal. In the settlement of Port Natal there are many thousands of Zulu warriors friendly to the British, a portion of whom might effectually engage the attention of hostile tribes, and prevent them associating with the other tribes in the war now waging with the colony."

Hottentot Washerwomen.—Between Cape Town and Table Mountain there is a stream of water, which is rendered picturesque by numerous cascades. This stream presents a curious scene to a European in the beginning of every week, by literally hundreds of Hottentot and other coloured women beating and washing linen in the water. Some of them are accompanied by their husbands and children, and the gift of a few halfpence to the latter is acknowledged by the parents with extreme expressions of gratitude. Many of these females are naked from the



PINGO WOMAN.

order, opposite the Gaika territory, were the first to feel the destroying stroke. At mid-day, while the peaceful inhabitants were seated at their Christmas dinners, the savages surrounded their dwellings, and in a few minutes nothing but smoking ruins and corpses horribly mutilated marked the sites where the villages had stood. More than seventy men, women, and children perished in these massacres. Two women, one of them wounded, alone escaped to tell the awful tidings. The Gaikas then poured across the boundary in marauding parties, devastating the



AMAKOSA KAFFIR.

waist upward, with the petticoat tucked up some inches above the knees. Some of the younger ones display very fine figures; and the whole scene, to one especially who sees it for the first time, is most extraordinary and ludicrous. My appearance among them was always the signal for great laughing and chattering.

Next is an *Amakosa Kaffir*. These people inhabit Kaffaria, near the Gaikas.

We present a Sketch of a *Zulu Hut*. The Zulus live eastward of the Great Fish River.

FORT ARMSTRONG, KAT RIVER.

This is one of the frontier localities which the war has almost reached. The View shows Fort Armstrong, on the Kat River, which separates the eastern province from the country of the Amakosa, or Kaffirs Proper.

According to the *Cape Monitor*, dated Jan. 18, the Kat River Hottentots were greatly disaffected, and it was feared that they would join Hermannus, by whose order several Englishmen had been murdered in Winterberg, and who was carrying fire and brand into every farm. The Kaffirs had attempted a strong combination with the coloured classes, which had succeeded in Kat River, where, from the paucity of troops, none had been detached. The account adds:—"A great many women and children were in the camp at Fort Armstrong on the 31st of December, and numbers of the loyal inhabitants were lying there for protec-



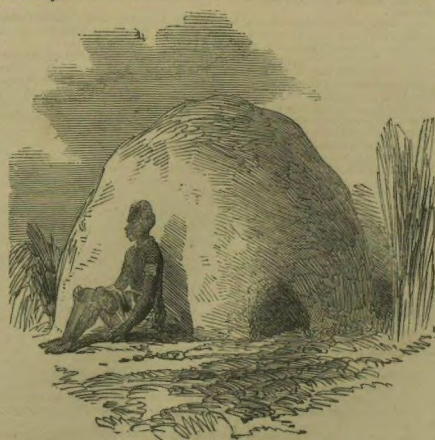
HOTTENTOT WOMAN.

tion, saying, 'We have no arms to protect ourselves against the Queen's enemies and traitors.' It was expected there would be sufficient force there not only to protect the post, but to scour the country."

At the close of the last Kaffir war, the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, visited the Kat River settlement, and expressed himself highly pleased with the district; and whilst admiring the cultivated valleys from the top of the Kat Berg, he said that the settlement did its founders great credit; and that if the Kat River had failed, then had the whole world failed. The people were delighted with their new Governor. He also appointed the native Field-Commandant, Groepe, Justice of the Peace for the Division of Albany.



THE EUPHORBIA TREE, NATAL.



ZULU HUT, NATAL.